

Application No. 09/911,673
Response to Office Action

Customer No. 01933

R E M A R K S

The Examiner is thanked for conducting telephone interviews on October 11, 2005 and October 17, 2005. Reconsideration of this application in light of the arguments set forth below is respectfully requested.

As discussed in detail during the telephone interviews, it is respectfully submitted that the cited references fail to disclose, teach or suggest on-screen display information that travels in a loop from the display, to the host, and back to the display.

According to the present invention as recited in each of independent claims 6, 7 and 26, on-screen display information is stored on the display apparatus, transmitted to the host apparatus, and then superimposed on a video signal and transmitted back to the display. That is, according to the claimed present invention, the on-screen display information is originally stored on the display, then travels to the host, and is superimposed on a video signal to be sent back to the display.

Specifically, as shown in Figs. 13 and 14 of the present application, the display stores character data (on-screen display information) in EEPROM 203. Once the display is connected to the host and communication is initiated, the character data is transmitted from the display to the host (steps 903, 803). The host superimposes the received text data on a video signal using character generator 123 and character superimposer 124 (steps 804A

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or 807A), and transmits the video signal with the data superimposed thereon to the display. In this manner the text that was originally stored in the display is superimposed on the video signal in the host and transmitted back to the display while superimposed on the video signal so that the text is displayed in the display (steps 904A or 906A). See pages 36-40 in the specification.

As recognized by the Examiner, Frederick et al discloses the use of EDID (Extended Display Identification Data) information (for identification of a display's capabilities) that is read from a display by a host. And as recognized by the Examiner, Frederick et al discloses the use of on-screen display (OSD) information to communicate problems to a user.

It is respectfully submitted, however, that the EDID information of Frederick et al is not superimposed on a video signal and transmitted back to the display. And it is respectfully submitted that the OSD information of Frederick et al is not transmitted to the host.

Instead, in Frederick et al, the OSD information is merely generated and displayed by the display, or is generated by the host and transmitted to the display. See Table 9 in column 13 of Frederick et al, which sets forth the modes of the display according to Frederick et al. According to Frederick et al, the OSD is either (a) generated internally in the display without

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control by an external PC (stand-alone mode), (b) disabled in the display so that the display is controlled by the PC (slave mode), or (c) generated internally in the display device while control of the display via the PC is enabled (see the bottom of Table 9).

Thus, according to Frederick et al, the generation of the OSD is either an internal process of the display or a process controlled completely by the PC. And the OSD information of Frederick et al is never transmitted to the host, superimposed on a video signal and transmitted back to the display, in the manner of the claimed present invention.

In addition, it is again respectfully pointed out that Frederick et al does not even remotely suggest that the EDID information read from the display is transmitted back to the display as OSD information.

The Examiner refers to Table 10 in column 14 of Frederick et al to support the assertion that Frederick et al discloses superimposing an on-device-display main menu on a video signal.

It is respectfully pointed out, however, that Table 10 of Frederick et al merely discloses that a human interface device (HID) should have a menu button (or equivalent functionality) to initiate an on-device-display menu, and that the PC 14 (host) should support the menu button functionality so as to be able to send a command to the display. And it is respectfully submitted that there is absolutely no disclosure in Frederick et al

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suggesting that the on-device-display menu be transmitted to the PC 14 (host), superimposed on a video signal, and transmitted back to the display. Rather, the on-device-display menu is clearly on the display and is merely initiated by an action of the HID. And it is respectfully submitted that the on-device-display menu is clearly not transmitted to a host apparatus to be superimposed on a video signal.

In summary, it is respectfully submitted that Frederick et al clearly does not disclose, teach or even remotely suggest transmitting on-screen display information in a loop from the display to the host, superimposing the on-screen display information on a video signal at the host, and transmitting the video signal with the on-screen display information superimposed thereon back to the display, in the manner of the present invention as recited in independent claims 6, 7 and 26.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that the present invention as recited in independent claims 6, 7 and 26, as well as claims 9, 11 and 13-21 depending from claims 6 and 7, clearly patentably distinguishes over Frederick et al, take singly or in combination with any of the other cited references, under 35 USC 102 as well as under 35 USC 103.


Accordingly, allowance of the claims and the passing of this application to issue are respectfully solicited.

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If the Examiner has any comments, questions, objections or recommendations, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the telephone number given below for prompt action.

Respectfully submitted,


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